become intimate until after the family occupied the flat in Fifteenth-st. She kept the knowledge of her affection for Shepard a close secret for a long time, but the children's suspicions were aroused when she remained away from her home in the young man's company for days at a time. When she went to live with Shepard in Twenty-second-st, she told her children that she was going into the country. She made visits to the flat nearly every day, however, to change her clothing. Alphonse intimated that the family was not in need of money. He said to the coroner that he had an uncle living in Cincin nati and another in Savannah, and that his grandmother was in San Francisco. The body of his mother, he said, would be buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

To a Tribune reporter who visited the flat in Fifteenth-st, last evening, Alohonse said that his would be buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

To a TRIBUNE reporter who visited the flat in Fifteenth-st last evening, Alohouse said that his brothers and sisters were there, but he had not broken the news of his mother's death to them. They would all knaw it before morning, he said, as he intended to tell them little by little. He declined to say even to the coroner how his mother became acquainted with Shepard.

WHO SHEPARD IS. Young Shepard wes born in Saybrook, Coun., in 1856 and was twenty-seven years old on June 28. His father, the Rev. P. L. Shepard, was at one time a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal Church. but has not preached regularly for several years,

but has not preached regularly for several years, and has devoted all his time to the private school in Savbrook of which he is the pripeiral. His son Horace received a good education at the school and at college, and after graduation taught for some time under his father. About three years ago the young man came to New-York and secured employment in the office of Herring & Co., at No. 251 Broadway. He was quiet and modest in demeasor and soon wou the confidence of and secured suployment in the office of Herring & Co., at No. 251 Broadway. He was quiet and modest in demeanor and soon won the confidence of his employers by his steady work and business like habits. Shepard was an active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and soon after his coming to the city be became connected with Grace Chapel, in East Fourteenth-st., where for a long time he taught regularly in the Sunday-school. He lived in a quiet, private boarding-house at No. 5 East Thirtieth-st., kept by a Mrs. Hamilton, and was a great favorite with the many friends that he made there. It was known at the boarding-house that he kept no a close intimacy with his relatives at Saybrook by frequent letters. The young man lived in Thirtieth-st, until May 23 of this year, when he left there suddeed without giving any reason for so doing and without giving its new address. It was noticed soon after this by his friends in the Herring establishment that he became somewhat negligent of his business there, and that he seemed to be absent-minded and worried about something which he refused to explain. He often stayed away from his work, and suspicious began to be aroused among work, and suspicious began to be aroused among his acquaintances that he was living extrava-gantly, for it was known that he received financial and apart from his business, presumably from his

HIS RELATIONS WITH THE WOMAN. On May 23 he went to No. 211 West Twenty second-st. with the woman whom he called his wife, and rented a furnished apartment. The couple took their meals away from their room. They seemed to the other occupants of the house to be extremely fond of each other, and to be living most happily together. About a month ago living most happily together. About a month ago young Shepard's mother came to visit him, and spent the night in the house in West i wenty-second-st. Mrs. Shepard went away without a suspicion of her son's alleged wife's existence. Not long after this the Rev. Mr. Shepard came to the city and tried to find his son's abode from Mrs. Shepard's description of the situation without knowing the number of the house. The father failed in his search and went away without an inkling of the state of the young man's affairs. Last Thursday Herring & Corceeived a telegram from young Shepard saying he would be man's affairs. Last Thursday Herring & Co. received a telegram from young Shepard saying he would be absent frem business until Menday. That was the last word the firm heard from him till the news of his tragic death, was brought to them early yesterday morning. On Saturday the young man went with his supposed wife to Coney Island and they did not return to their room till late at night. He got a pitcher of ice-water before retiring, and that was the last time that he was seen alive by the people of the house. SHEPARD'S FATHER OVERCOME.

On Saturday the Rev. Mr. Shepard came to New York from a Western trip. Yesterday morning be went to the safe company's office to find his son and was told the story of the tragedy. He was overwhelmed with grief and was wellnigh prostrated by the blow. Word was sent by tele, raph to his other but the stery was not believed there till a second dispatch confirming the first one was sent. Old Mr. Shepard went to the seene of the tragedy in West Twenty-second-st. at 7 o'clock in the evening and was so stricken by the sorrow that had come so suddenly upon him that he walked with difficulty. He stayed only a short time there and then went to the house of some friends at No. 114 East Twenty-second-st. There he was visited by Coroner Martin. He told the Coroner that he had never heard of the woman with whom his son had been living, and that no member of his family had known anything about the relations between the two. The old man read the note which his son had addressed to him read the note which his son had addressed nd to Mrs. Shepard over and over again in silent sorrow, and said that the hand-writing was his son's without a doubt. He gave directions to have the body of the young man sent to Saybrook to-day. Air. Shepard answered the Coroner's questions in a simple and straightforward manner, but showed by every movement and in every tone of his voice the crushing effects of the blow he had received. He left the city for Saybrook on the 11 o'clock train from the Grand Central Depot.

BAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

WORK ON THE WEST SHORE. TROUBLE WITH THE ROADBED AT CATSKILL-THE TRACKS LAID TO SYRACUSE.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 30 .- Although all trains are kept running regularly without much varia-tion from the time schedule on the West Shore Ratiway, there is still a vast amount of work in progress alon the line, and especially between Sangerties and Albany. Eighteen hundred men are said to be at work between this city and Catskill village. Much trouble has been found to construct a solid and permanent roadbed just below and also above Catskill. The nature of the soll and the violent rains of the past few weeks have caused the difficulty. The track is now unbroken between New York and Syracuse, the last gap being completed last week. It is thought the line will be opened to the latter city early in September. A special train with several directors of the company was run through to Syraeuse on Friday. Freight trains will probably go as far as Scheneotady this week.

The company is now running Pullman parlor cars be-The company is now running Pailman parior care between Albany and Saratoga without extra charge. This results from a contract of the Delaware and Hudson with the New-York Central, which prohibits the use of any but drawing-room care over its ince. The third from ferry-boat, named the Albany, for the West Shore Railway at New York, was launched at Newburg last week. The other two, the City of Newburg and the City of Kingston, are already completed and ready for service. The Wechawken terminus of the road, however, is not

CONTROL OF RICHMOND AND DANVILLE.

A published dispatch from Saratoga announced on Sunday that the control of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, which has recently changed hands, had been secured in the interest of the East Tennessee Virginia and Georgia Railroad. The statement was made, it was said, on the authority of Calvin & Brice, director of the East Tennessee and a member of the syn dicate which, according to the statement, has bought the richmond and Danville road. George S. Scott, who more than one-half of the Richmond Danville stock, said yesterday that Mr Brice's statement was correct, but he expressed surprise Brice's statement was correct, but he expressed surprise
th at it had been made. It had been agreed by the members of the syndicate that the real ownership should be
kept secret until the present directors had resigned their
offices. Mr. Scott said that the two roads would not be
consolidated, but that close relations for the interchange
of traffic would be established.
George I. Seney, president of the Metropolitan National Bank, who is reported to be a member of the syndicate, was asked by a Thribux's reporter yestering if he
was willing to say anything about the matter. "Not one
word," he replied, "I have nothing to say."

"Is it true that you are interested in the purchase?"

"I have not a single word to say on the subject."

A TEMPORARY INJUNCTION SECURED. The Chicago, Portage and Superior Railway Company has brought a suit in the United States Circui Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin to enjoin William R. Chadsey, of New-York, from making or delivering to the Chicago, St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway Company or to any other corporation any deed or conveyance of the company's roanbed, rights of way and other property. A temporary injunction has been issued on which arguments will be heard on Monday. In the company's complaint it is charged that the defendant has procured, through false and fraudulent statements" deeds purporting to convey to him an interest in the road and right of way belonging to the Chicago and Lake Superior Railroad, which the planning comyany asserts is now owned and controlled by it, and that he is about to organize a new corporation called the Chicago, St. Paul and Northern Pacific, to which he has promised to convey the property. illiam R. Chadsey, of New-York, from making or

STOCKHOLDERS TO SUE A RAILROAD. Vicksburg, Miss., July 29 .- Persons claiming to be original stockholders in the Vicksburg and Snip Island Railread, which is the most important branch of the Louisville, New-Orieans and Texas Railroad, met here not night with their atterney, and after consulta-tion decided to sus the latter road for fully \$300,000 as their claim on the Vicksburg and Ship Island Railroad. THE DEATH OF SENOR BARCA

NO MOTIVE FOR HIS SUICIDE KNOWN. HIS FRIENDS THINK THAT HE WAS OVERWORKED-NO FINANCIAL TROUBLE.

Unwonted quiet reigned in the Albemarle Hotel vesterday, and as the guests passed room No. 31 they lightened their tread and lowered their voices into whispers, for they heard sounds of weeping which claimed respect. Señora Barca and her daughter were passing the first sad hours of mourning beside the dead Minister's remains. With the exception of Senor de Lôme they were alone and denied themselves to all visitors who came to offer sympathy. They had recovered from the utter helplessness of grief of the previous night. They had begun to look upon their loss with reason and accept it as the inevitable. The letters which Señor Barca had written to his friends, and which had been given to his wife on Sunday night, were still in her keeping. She had not yet acquired strength enough to receive what were to her the last words and charges of her husband. Finally, Senor de Lôme called her attention to them, and received the one addressed to him. It was short, and told him business of the legation that would require his attention as the representative of his Government. In explaining the reason of his suicide Senor Barca wrote that he had unconsciously become embarrassed in money matters and he did not know what to do. He could not endure the thoughts of his carelessness and he did what he thought was the best. He had never been poor before, and he dreaded the possibility of being deprived of those things in his life that had become necessary to it. He asked that the news of his death should be told as gently as possibie to his wife and daughter.

There were two letters to Senora Barca. In them the dead man begged her to forgive him for taking his life and asked that the and her daughter should pray for the repose of his soul. He gave a number of instructions concerning his daughter and concluded by again beseeching his wife's forgiveness. Besides these three letters there was only one other which was addressed to any on in this city. It was to Jose de Navarro. Senora Barca had read her letters she seemed to gain sufficient courage to face her misfortunes and received the attentions of ber daughter and maid with apparent thankfulness.

EMBALMING THE MINISTER'S BODY. It was a few minutes atten 10 o'clock when the embalmer arrived and the process of preparing the body for its voyage to Spain was begun. The remains will be accompanied by Señora Barca and her daughter to Madrid on the steamship Normandie to-morrow. Letters and telegrams containing expressions of sympathy were received from the repreentatives of the legations of the various countries at Washington, Secretary of State Frelinghuysen. and a host of personal friends. The Mexican Consul, Juana Navarro, was one of the first to call; he was followed by all the consuls or viceconsuls who were in the city and had received the first intelligence of Senor Barca's death from the newspapers. Before noon Schor de Lôme received a cable message from the Minister of For-eign Affairs at Madrid giving him authority to represent Spain at Washington. The remainder of the day was passed by the widow of the Minister and her daughter beside the dead. Señor de Lôme assumed control of the logation and soon became too deeply occupied with his official duties to permit interruption.

A TALK WITH SENOR DE LOME. Although Senor Barca gave financial troubles as an excuse for his suicide, his friends do not accept his explanation without adding that his work as Minister had been too great for him to bear, as he regarded the entire business of the legation as his own particular duty, refusing in a great measure all assistance from his subordinates, and in reality overtaxing his mind by the mass of routine work. Señor de Lôme in speaking of him said that he was a man of intensely nervous temperament and was quickly made despondent. "It may be, he continued," that his embarrassare serious, but I am led to believe otherwise. Señer Barca was a wealthy man and had everything that money and the love of his family could contribute to make a man happy. The condition of his affairs will not be accurately known until his family arrives in Spain. Then, perhaps, the mystery may be cleared away. I saw him for the last time on July 27, and he then seemed to be perfectly content. We made arrangements to visit Niagara Falls and Canada together, after Señora Barca and her daughter had one that promised great pleasure."

WHAT CONSUL-GENERAL SUAREZ SAYS. Senor Suarez, the Spanish Consul-General, said that while the cause of the suicide was in all probability the fear that Senor Barca's property was seriously embarrassed, he was sure that the Minister had never speculated in this country. "The idea of his losing money in Wall Street is preposterous," said Senor Suarez. "The fact that he was the Minister of a foreign country should be sufficient to show now impossible such a thing would be to a man of honor. I was aware that Señor Barca was wealthy only from rumor. He never spoke of money to me, Whatever relations I may have had with him have Whatever relations I may have had with him have been of a purely business nature. His life was, I believe, devoted entirely to politics, and if he ever attended to business it was only to draw his revenues. His interests in Spain were, I think, managed entirely by his agents. Sefor Barca met Professor Snarez, who acted as his interpreter, in this office. He was employed here, and he attracted the Minister's notice because of his ability to speak excellent Ewglish. He was, however, not a person whom Sefor Barca would have made a friend or confidant. I took charge of the Minister's effects mutil his family arrived, as a Spanish official, and as until his family arrived, as a Spanish official, and as the officer of the highest rank that was in the city at the time of the suicide."

NO PROOF OF FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT. José F. de Navarro, at whose country house at Seabright the wife and daughter of the Spanish Minister have been visiting, said that he had formed an acquaintance with Señor Barca only since his arrival in this country about two years ago. "His suicide is utterly unaccountable," he added. "I have just been looking into his affairs, in company with his secretary, and we can find no proof that he was financially embarrassed. So far is we can learn, he owes no one. There are, I suppose, a few trifling debts, such as any one suppose, a few trifling debts, such as any one is likely to have, but these cannot have led him to take his life. His accounts with his Government are absolutely correct in every respect. I am sure that he cannot have been in want of money. He certainly never gave me the slightest him that he needed aid, I should have tonned him \$10,000, if he had wanted it, at the merest suggestion. I think that Senor Barca has been overworked. He has spent much time in the last two years in the settlement of Coban ctaims, and in this work he would permit no assistbeen overworked. He has spent much time in the last two years in the settlement of Cuban ciaims, and in this work he would permit no assistance. For this settlement he has been highly complimented both by his own Government and by the United States. He was a nervous, excitable man, and I think the strain on his mind was too great. Besides this he was greatly disappointed that he was not able to accompany his wife and daughter in their visit to Europe. He had asked his Government for a short leave of absence, but on account of some official business' which the Spanish Government wished to intrust only to him, the application was denied. At the same time, his wife was constrained to go to Paris. Their married daughter, who is living there, is soon to become a mother, and she had begged her mother to be with her. The daughter's fears compelled the mother to yield to her entreaties, Schor Barca dreaded the separation from his wife, and this, with his own disappointment, was too much, I am afraid, for his sensitive and over-taxed mind. I do not know that this was the cause of his death, but certainly it is otherwise wholly unaccountable. His letter to his wife breathed the deepest religious feeling and the greatest devotion and love for her. He declared that he loved her next to his God and the Virgin. In his letter to me he expressed his thanks for things which I had done for him; he called them kindnesses."

To an inquiry whether the dead Minister had ever speculated in Wall-st, Mr. Navarro replied, shrug-

kindnesses."

To an inquiry whether the dead Minister had ever speculated in Wall-st., Mr. Navarro replied, shrugging his shoulders: "Bah! He knew nothing about stock speculation. The suggestion that he lost money in Wall-st. is ridiculous. He knew nothing about stocks or Wall-st."

Application was made at the Police Central Office last night for a detail of policemen to attend the funeral of Señor Barca to-morrow. Superintendent Walling will give the necessary instructions to-day.

THE CAMP-MEETING PLACE AT SING SING A camp-meeting at Sing Sing Heights is to beain on Tuesday, August 7, and will continue for ten

days. There are more tents rented than for many pre vious years and the grounds are being put in good order and adorned by flowers and evergreens. The Preachers' lodging-house has been rebuilt, enlarged, divided into spacious rooms, finished and furnished in modern style by the ladies of the association. Many of those who ence wershipped there are returning. The spring from which Generals Washington and La-fayette drank, the majestic grove of over a century's growth, and the memory of the many good men and women who for over half a century have gathered there for devotion, make it one of the most attractive of sum-mer places used for religious worship.

ARRIVAL OF MONSIGNOR CAPEL.

THE CELEBRATED PRELATE'S CAREER HOW HE IMPRESSES A STRANGER-HIS LECTURING

PLANS INDEFINITE. There were several well-known names of the passenger-list of the Arizona, which arrived in New-York about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Among then was that of a prelate of the Roman Catholic Church whose name is widely known. Those who braved the discomforts of early rising in order to meet and greet their friends at the Guion Line pier, saw a tall and ex ceptionally handsome man, clad in priestly dress, who was surrounded by a group of his fellow-passengers, with each of whom he was exchanging a few please words. This was Monsignor Capel, who, with Cardinals Newman and Manning, has been influential in the last few years in gaining for the Roman Church many

Monsignor Capel was born in Brompton, a suburb of London, on October 28, 1835, and was educated at the Catholic College at Layston. Early in life he devoted himself to education, and he has ever since taken an interest and incored in the educational field, though it is per haps as a winning grater that he is most widely known obliged to restore his impaired health by a visit to Par in the Pyrenees in 1860, he founded there an English mission, to which he gave his whole energies for nearly ten years. Pau was one of the most fashionable resorts in Europe, and the young priest's charming manner and social qualities rendered him a favorite and gav him much influence in fas.ionable circles. The conver dona due to his powers of persuasion were numerous and it was doubtless in recognition of this fact that Pine IX made Mr. Capel one of the honorary private chamber lains of the Papal Court, and subsequently domest prelate-a dignity equivalent in rank to a bishop, and entilling the recipient to a purple robe and the fitle of monsignor. In 1869 Monsignor Capel returned to Eng-land, and as private chapian to the Marquis of Bute devoted himself to preaching and gathering new adherents, chiefly of high social position, to his Church. Since then his name has been prominently before the public. The Pro-Cathedrai at Kensington, not far from his birthpiace, was for many years the scene of hi labors, and his series of sermons addressed to heretics filled the magnificent Gothic buildng Snudsy after Sunday, and the marvellously sweet and musical voice, combined with the conpresence, neumen and great logical power, won to th fold scores of minds hexitating on the verge of High Church Anglicanism. Of late years the monsignor's path has had many thorns. His Catholic College a Kensington was hardly so successful as it had promised to become, and his controversy with Cardinel Manning as well as certain pecuniary embarassments, made ecessary a visit to Rome in order to explain matters to

his spiritual superiors.

Monsignor Caper's influence ou his adherents and all coming into immediate contact with him is said to be arly striking, and he is perhaps the only subordi nate prelate who could have successfully withstood the almost open hestility of so powerful a personality and almost open hostility of so powerful a personality and so determined an opponent as Cardinal Manning, the head of the Reman Catholic Churca in England. He has been reproached for his liberalism, but it is doubtless due to this ilberalist on minor points of doctrine that his success in making converts is due. When the fact of his proposed visit to this country with the intention of lecturing was announced, much interest was felt, as he has many personal friends here, and many warm admirers who know him only by reputation.

On leaving the steamer, where he was met by Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Balowin, of New-Jersey, who are old and intents friends, Mousignor taped drove to the Brunswick Hotel, where he had breakfast. After a short rest he drove out and paid a breakfast. After a short rest he drove out and paid a breakfast. After a short rest he drove out and paid a breakfast. After a short rest he drove out and paid a breakfast. After a short rest he drove out and paid a breakfast. After a short rest he drove out and paid a breakfast. After a short rest he drove out and paid a breakfast. After a short rest he drove out and paid a breakfast. After a short rest he drove out and paid a breakfast. After a short rest he drove out and paid a breakfast. After a short rest he drove out and paid a breakfast. After a short rest he drove out and paid a breakfast. After a short rest he moves the train for Escaway Park, where he will spend two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Baidwin. After that he intends to visit Newport and then begin his lecturing tour. A Thintrine reporter had a histy conversation with the movelynor as he was on the point of departure. The prelate is over the medium height and of an imposing presence. His singularly handsome and mobile face appears rather lined and carrewern, but the rare charm of the singular word of his well-rounded sentences fails traces of age and to impart an almost femining expression to features whole are determined and ilmost stern when he repose. His volce is soft online medium height and on th so determined an opponent as Cardinal Manning, th a new days on my way to Liverpool. I had a nost de-inghtful passage over, and enjoyed not only line weather but the pres nee of many charming companions. Oh, no, this is not my first visit to your country, but you can and retand that I have sharely had time as yet to cother any very striking changes, for I have simply driven through the streets and paid one or two calls. I am going with my friends here to spend a few days a. Edgeway Park and shall then so to Newport. As to the exact date of my first hetere I can hardly enlighten you, for I do not know mys-if."

BASEBALL NEWS.

The Baltimore nine, strengthened by the engagement of Sweeney, Gardner and Emalic, late of the Merritt Ciub, played an American Association cham donship game with the Metropolitan nine at the Pol-Grounds yesterday. The weather was perfect for players and spectators and there was a large attendance. The home team won a rather easy victory, far ex celling their opponents in the field. The visitors batted well, but, except in the third inning, the Lits were scattering and of little avail. The fielding of Holbert, Say and McCormack was excellent and evoked frequent say and McCormack was excellent and evoked frequent outbursts of applianse. The Baltimore nine took the lead in the third inning but the advantage was snort-lived, as the Mcfropolitan men pushed alread in the next maining and held the lead to the last busing by the score of 8 to 2. During the first two innings the pitching of

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more, 7; Metropolitan, 9; Strack ont-Hain more, 7; Metropolitan, 1; Total left on bases—Baltimore, 18 Metropolitan, 7; Three base hit—Leary. Total base hits— Baltimore, 10; Metropolitan, 11; Donlie plays—Say, Stearn and Leary; Neison, Crane and Brady. Passed balis— Sweeney, 8; Holbert, 2; Umpire—Mr. Waish, Tune of game—two hours.

CLEVELAND, July 30.-In the League game here to-day between the Providence and Cleveland nines, the hom club turned the tables on the strong Eastern club. The Providence men played a wretched fielding game, being charged with fourteen errors. The score was as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The Athletic nine had little lifficulty in defeating the Allegaeny representatives here to-day, outplaying them at every point. The score by innings was as follows:

Allegheny. 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1—4
Alhette 3 0 1 2 0 3 0 3 6—17
Hase hits—Allegheny, 9; Athlette, 22, Errors—Allegheny,
5; Athlette, 4. CINCINSATI, July 30 .- The Cincinnati nine won an asy victory here to-day from the Columbus nine by

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—The St. Louis nine played an xcellent game here to day with the Eclipse club, de-cating the home club easily by the following score: Eclipse 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 St. Louis 1 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 4 9 KINGSTON, N. Y., July 30.-The Trenton Club defeated the Leaders of this place, this afternoon, by a score of

SICKNESS FROM EATING TAINTED MEAT.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 29 .- Owing to large increases recently in cases of cholera-morbus and other liseases, arising from eating improper food, Health Officer Sullivan has made a rigid personal investigation to learn what agency was instrumental in augmenting the city's unhealthfulness, and found that in nearly every case the victim had partaken of Chicago dresses peef. Large quantities of the article were condemned. most of the sickness, the Health Officer says, was on the outskirts of the city, among the laboring classes, the majority of whom obtained their meat of pediers who purchase tainted meat from wholesaiers. There are three supply depots in this city for the sale of Chicago beef, and they have been ordered not to unload another car until it has been personally inspected by the Health Officer.

REG'LAR FOOLING. YOU KNOW .- "I've got a masty cold." "Sorry to hear it. Did you ever have a nice cold!" "No; never," "Did you ever have an ice hot!" "A-a-a-ah! would ye!" [Hits about like any-thing, and missas him all round.]—Alddy. THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

SMALL DEFECTIONS FROM THE STRIKERS. THE COMPANY CLAIMS SENERAL ACCESSIONS AND THE OPERATORS ADMIT THREE.

The striking telegraph operators yesterday began to concede little victories to the Western Union Telegraph Company. They acknowledged a loss of three members of the Brotherhood and admitted that the company was doing better in the way of handling business. But no discouragement was drawn from these facts and the position of the men was maintained as firmly as ever. Neither of the two facts mentioned was regarded as any indication of what the final result of the strike would be. It was said that the defection of venal members must be expected, but that the losses in revenue suffered by the company would eventually bring its officers to terms. The Brotherhood also looks to the refusal of railroad telegraph operators to receive commercial business as likely to inflict further serious injury upon the Western Union.

THE WESTERN UNION SATISFIED. The attitude of that company, however, is as confident av ever. Press-Agent Somerville announced the return of eight of the strikers. Since the strike began, the company claims twenty deserters from the ranks of the strikers in New-York City, and sixty-three at all points in the country. Business was said to have been about up to the average in ordinary times and to have been handled satisfac torily. Of the sixty-three strikers who have come back, the company says that only one woman has returned. About fifty out of 153 branch offices in New-York are now said to be open. No English operators are reported to have arrived since the six from Nova Scotia reached the city last week. Regarding the effect on the Western Union of the order concerning the railroad telegraph operators, Mr. Somerville said: "The company o-day has experienced little inconvenience at railroad stations. No more than it has since the begin ning of the strike. A general observance of the orders of the Brotherhood would cause some incon venience, but all responsibility for resulting damages would fail upon the railroad companies, who are under contract with the Western Union to de its business at their stations. At the most we would be affected only as to the business in small villages

every important town," Mr. Somerville added that while the Brotherhood claimed to have 20,000 members among the railroad telegraphers, he had been informed that at the end of May last only 3,846 were on the rolls of the organization. He called attention to the fact that the refusal of the operators of the American Rapid Telegraph Company to take messages from the Baltimore and Ohio was a violation of the law that requires an interchange of business between all telegraph companies. Mr. Somerville denied that Western Union's operators were being over-work d. especially the women; and his words were appar-ently confirmed by the roses in the checks of a bevy of the day girls who were leaving the Western Union building as THE TRIBUNE reporter was talkng about the subject.

and railroad stations, as we have our owumen in

ADMITTING A LOSS OF THREE MEN. The strikers held a secret meeting in Clarendon Hall in the afternoon. It was largely attended and he applause was frequent and continued. The officers would give no idea as to the business trans acted other than that it was of a routine character. It was reported that the Postal Telegraph Company had signed the bill of grievances and that its line. men were at work. A number of telegrams and letters of an encouraging tone were read. Mr. Mitchell said to a reporter: "The report that eighteen of our men have gone back is not ne. Three men have gone back on us. One of hem is a good operator and we are surprised at this defection; the others are not much good. We are practically as solid as ever and our position is even trong er than it has been. These defections do not make our confidence in the least." As an offset to be defections the strikers say that four men from he detections the strikers say that four men from the country on Sunday were induced to join their ranks yesterday before they went to work. Secretary Stunpson, of the Intelligence Commit-

ranks vesterday before they went to work.
Secretary Stimpson, of the Intelligence Committee, says "that the Western Union Company has had emissaries working among the girls telling them that the strike was over, that the Brotherhood was about to disband and that they would better come back to work soon if they wished to regain their positions." Several cases where this has been done have been brought to his attention, but they have had no effect, not a single girl so far having returned. In talking with the strikers the girls generally speak more determinedly than the men in regard to fighting the thing out to the bitter end, and several say that they will seek other means of earning a livelihood rather wil seek other means of earning a livelihood rather than go back defeated. An operator who had been in the Westers Union operating room in the atter-noon said that there had been a large increase in the business offered, and that business was so far behind that the notice that messages would have to be taken subject to delay would soon have to be put up again; Mr. Dealy and other officials were working the keys; Boston business was particularly behind, and not more than two-thirds of the tables were occupied, at the most, John Campbell considered the situation particu

John Campbell considered the situation particu-larly strong. He said that it was hardly probable that any immediate action would be taken in re-gard to the railroad men unless the companies would insist on their handling Western Union busi-ness. There appeared to be no interition of inter-fering with the Associated Press men at present. A number of the members of the Finance Committee were out making collections, and while no reports were made of the amounts collected it was under-stood that the result of the day's work was satis-tactory.

RAILROADS NOT AFFECTED BY THE NEW ORDER. At the offices of railroads centring in New-York t could not be learned that the latest order issued by the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood had produced any effect. At the offices of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western it was stated the company had received no notification from the Brotherhood, and there had been interruption to business. A gentleman

mo interruption to business. A gentieman who lives on the line of the road and travels over a part of it daily, said that at l'assaic and some other stations all commercial dispatches were refused yesterday for the first time.

Mr. Frost, train dispatcher of the New-York, New-Hayen and Hartford road, said there had been no trouble on that road and he did not expect any. In the day-time the telegraph business is done by men hired from the Western Union, and from 8 p. m. to 8 a. m. by operators employed directly by the company. "We have been treated well by our operators," said Mr. Frost, "and have had no complaints. I do not believe that any order has been issued forbidding railroad operators from seading commercial dispatches. In most small places the telegraph office closes at 8 o'clock, and that is the time our own men begin work. In case of sickness or death, or anything of extreme importance, I have no doubt they would send a message."

At the 46 stations on the Hudson River Railroad

At the 46 stations on the Hadson River Railroad At the 46 stations on the Hudson River Railroad a majority of the operators are women, and less than a quarter of these offices are in charge of men who do duty as operators and agents. There are 105 stations on the New York Central. At the GrandCentral Depot it was stated that the latest order of the Brotherhood had produced no effect, and no unpleasant results were looked for. At the office of the Pennsylvania Kailroad at No. 849 Broadway the reported order to telegraph operators was discredited. If it had been issued there had been no report received of any change in the work of the telegraph employees on that line. MINOR INCIDENTS.

The Rapid was crowded with work yesterday. With one exception the operators who worked during the strike have all gone. In addition to the old force twenty-seven new operators have been employed. There was no change in the relations of the Baltimore and Ohio to the strikers. The branch office at No. 3 Bowling Green, which does business for the Great Western, South Shore and Erie and

Pacific Dispatches, refused to send commercial mes-sages yesterday for the first time. A down-town merchant says he took an important message to the Western Union on Thursday last to be sent to San Francisco. It was received and paid for. On Saturday morning he called to inquire why no answer had been received and was astonished to o answer had been received and was ast find that his dispatch had not been sent up to that

STATEMENT OF A DIRECTOR. The following table, showing the increas of machinery, business, etc., since the Western Union consolidation/was practicaly concluded, was furnished by a director of the company :

1867. 1882. 85,291 374,868 315 2,565 12,068 370 6,879,282 38,842,247 577 \$6,608,925 \$17,114,165 160 \$3,944,005 \$9,096,095 189 \$2,624,919 \$7,118,070 171 Miles of wire in operation. Offices open
Messages carried.....
Receipts....
Expenditures....

increase in profit. They have. And in two ways The increase in the number of operators employed by this single company has been from 2,800 in 1867 to about 10,000 in 1882; but as a matter of fact this is only a small proportion of the number of operators in the country. There are at least 22,500 railroad operators in the United States who receive and send messages for this company, though the strikers will say that there are only 3,800—that being the number who belong to the Brotherhood. The number of operators then has been increased in much greater proportion than the profits or receipts, and proportionately with the increased business; and the supply equalling the demand, they cannot consistently expect an increase of saiary. The proportionate increase has not only been in favor of the operators, but improvements in some instruments and the invention of others not requiring skilled operators have increased the sending and receiving power of the manipulators, while other inventions have increased the carrying power of the wires. The increase in the number of operators employed

"But the operators have shared in the increased profits also. It is true that salaries are no larger now than in 1867, but a change brought about now than in 1867, but a change brought about several years ago by the peaceable movement of the operators themselves has given them a large advance. Formerly it was the rule that a salaried operator was required to continue at work until the hooks were cleared without extra pay. They demanded pay for all extra time over nine hours for day-work and seven hours for night-work. This was acquiesced in by the company as fair, and it remains the rule to-day. The salaries paid are about the same as formerly, though the country had not reached a hard-money basis in 1867; but the extra pay is continued and often amounts to three-fourths of the salary paid. The latter is a matter depending entirely on the industry of the operator. The average day's work is eight hours, the lowest the

tinued and often amounts to three-fourths of the salary pand. The latter is a matter depending entirely on the industry of the operator. The average day's work is eight hours, the lowest the workingmen have ever claimed, and they are not exacting hours.

"The simple fact is that the operators have overstocked their market, and their strike is unjustifiably doing harm to the general public. Under reduced rates and greater facilities of delivery the public used the telegraph wires for much unimportant business. It is his business which has naturally dropped off. The merchant still trusts his highly important business to the telegraph, because he must, and uses the mails for less important matters. The demand on the wires being then reduced, the company can promptly conduct it with a diminished force, and is doing so, as appears by the taking down of the notices regarding delay.

"It follows, therefore, that the strike is thus far working chiefly to the desadvantage of the public, though the company suffers by ioss in the enforced idleness of its machinery and the operators by the loss of their occupation and pay. It is nothing more than a question of endurance between the company and operators, though the company loss only a part of its profits on its immense machinery, while the operators lose everything. But it is something more than this to the public, and the public ought to be considered in so important an i-sue."

PHILADELPHIA SERVICE IMPROVING.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30 .- A quorum of memrs falled to attend the meeting of the Maritime Exchange which had been called to meet at noon to-day to take action relative to the interruption of business of easioned by the telegraph strike. No meeting will be neld, as since the call was made the service of the telegraph companies at the Exchange basso much improved that there is now little complaint among the individual

members.

The hearing in the suit of Chauncey F. Tuller against the Western Union Telegraph Company for damages for failing to send messages under the ordinary printed continuous to-day, on application of counsel for the company, postponed until Thursday nex.

THE SITUATION ELSEWHERE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30 .- The theatrical performance given last evening at the Grand Opera House for the benefit of the striking operators, under the anspices of the Knights of Labor, netted \$3,000. The gross receipts were about \$3,500.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 30 .- The meeting called for o morrow of representatives of the Board of Trade in he Mississippi Valley, to consider telegraphic matters, has been inacfinitely postponed.

TORONTO, Ont., July 30,-The business on the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company's lines is satisfactory o-day. A full staff has been secured at all points and the normal condition of the company has been restored A number of the strikers have returned to work and report that the officers of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company are negotiating with the strikers for their return.

AIMS OF THE TELEGRAPHERS' BROTHER-HOOD.

Editorial in The Chicago Tribone of Sunday, July 29.

The Telegraphers' strike has brought more conspicuously before the public tian ever before the fact that the evils of "corner" and monopoly are not contined to capital. The speculators in stocks, oils, meats and breadstuffs are not the only persons who deal in "futures." Combination in labor is as much a "corner" as combination in capital, and the recent circular prepared by the Brotherhood of Telegraphers sent to the telegraph operators employed by the Tailroads (printed in The Tribune of yesterday) shows that the organized operators contemplate building up their capacity for cornering the market in every branch of work which requires special preparation, and a certain degree of asill. The most significant passa ces of this circular were those which relate to the education of telegraph operators. They propose to guard the portals of their

ignited in The Tribune of yesterday) shows that the organized operators contemplate building up their capacity for cernering the mark et in every branch of work which requires special preparation, and a certain degree of saill. The most significant passa ses of this circular were those which relate to the cducation of telegraph operators. They propose to guard the portain of their profession, suppress fraudulent telegraph colleges and discourage the teaching of the profession. They propose do non the same theory which prompts the foreign Brick-Layers' Union to limit their bosses to the employment of one or two apprentices, and other foreign trades—minos to condemn the teaching of apprentices altogether. They propose to confine instructions in the manipulation of the telegraph instrument to the children of those aswengared in the work, and thus transmit the monopoly from generation to generation of the class now in possession. The telegraph operators are proceeding unon premises which are at variance with all the principles of free government and are condemned alike by intelligence and fattness and public interest. They have no moral right and they will fall in their inspiration for the power to confine the knack of telegraphing to some select and chosen circle of men who shall to just numerous enough to fill the places required by the use of the telegraph facilities, and thus be able to detaste their own terms, however exercitance, to the public.

It is undoubtedly true that the pay of telegraph operators has been depreciated by a supply of that class of labor in excess of the demand. The employment being of the class-fingered, genteel kind, has certain attractions to young men and young women which they regard as offsetting its disadvantages. In the first place it inplies a residence in a city or town as a rule, and thus gratiles the growing taste for urban life. Then it is light, and not severe manual abor to which sons and dangaters of the farmers are subject. In the next place it inplies a residence in a ci

ROMING PIGEON FLIGHTS.

The birds of the Boston (Mass.) Homing Pigeon Club, countermarked in this city last Wednesday record in a 500 miles journey, were liberated in Stratford, Ont., on Saturday morning. Returns on the day of loosing were looked for, as the birds were in good condition and had done well in all their journeys through the season. The storm on Saturday afternoon, however, probably defeated this. The returns on Sunday were: One bird at 8.38 a. m., to George Darby, of Rexbury, the winner of the special prize for the first bird making the record to the vicinity of Boston; one bird to F chworm, of Boston, at 10:33 a. m.; and one to R. Hooper, of Boston, at 10:33 a. m.; and one to R. Hooper, of Boston, at 12:30 p. m. All of the birds entered in the race were flown this year for the first time, and none of them had been nearer Stratford, Out., than Rochester, N. V., 169 miles distant. In this race, flown on July 9, the 336 miles were made by four birds in less than tea hours, and more than half the distance was through a storm.

THE UTAH POLYGAMISTS.

OGDEN, U. T., July 30 .- Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, and party, arrived here last night on their way to California. The Governor has made a careful study of the working of Utah Commissions and the Mormon problem, and expressed the opinion that while Number of operators (West 2,800 10,000 250 the last commission had accomplished all the law allowed it to do, further and more decided legislation was necessary. The strikers argue that they ought to share in this great the last commission had accomplished all the law allowed it to do, further and more decided legislation was necessary. The strikers argue that they ought to share in this great the last commission had accomplished all the law allowed it to do, further and more decided legislation was necessary. The strikers argue that they ought to share in this great the last commission had accomplished all the law allowed it to do, further and more decided legislation was necessary. RACING AT SARATOGA.

A GOOD TRACK AND LARGE ATTENDANCE ASCENDER. DRAKE CARTER, RICHARD LOUD AND COLONEL SPRAGUE THE WINNERS.

IFROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. SARATOGA, N. Y., July 30,-The fourth and last race in to day's programme was not concluded until 3:30, much time being consumed in getting the large fields of horses off. The track was in very fair condition, and the attendance the largest this season for an extra day. The winners were Ascender, Drake Capter, Richard Loud and Colonel Sprague.

First Race-Purse \$350, of which \$50 to the second

horse; entrance free; for horses which have not won a

race at the present meeting; maidens allowed, if three years old five pounds, if four years ten pounds, if five years or upward eighteen pounds; one mile. Seven star, ers.—Harry Gilmore (4, 115, Watson); Rens B. (3, 100, Saxe); Brunswick (4, 115, Fitzpatrick); Carson (5, 117 Blaycock); Owen Bowling (3, 105, Heard); Brad (5, 117, McCarty); Ascender (3, 102, Stevail); Meditator (4, 115, Murphy); and Wedding Day (5, 117, Thayen, Pools—Meditator out— Harry Gilmore \$125, Owa Bowling, Ascender, Rena B. and Wedding Day each Bowling, Ascender, Rena B. and weating Day each \$120, Brad \$105, Carson \$65, and Brunswick \$62. Books—Meditator 2 to 5, Brad 12 to 1, Harry Gilmere Rena B., Owen Bowling and Ascender each 15 to 1, Brunswick, Carson and Wedding Day each 25 to 1. The ielay at the start was tedious, but the horses finally managed to get away in good order, Ascender, Owen Bowling and Wedding Day being the first three under

delay at the start was tedious, but the horses finally managed to get away in good order, Ascender, Owen Bowling and Wedding Day being the first three under motion. Owen Bowling captured the lead on the turn, but was outrun on on the backstretch by Meditator, instater being pressed on the castern turn by Wedding Day and Ascender. The run up the main stretch was exciting, the horses all being well up. Owen Bowling regained the advance for a moment, but was passed by Ascender, who won by a length, Owen Bowling regained the salvance for a moment, but was passed by Ascender, who won by a length, Owen Bowling second and the same distance ahead of Carson third; the order home of the balance being Meditator, Brad, Brunswick, Wedding Day, Harry Glimore and Rens B. a Time 1:454, Mintuals on Ascender pails \$154.70.

Second Race-Purse \$500, of which \$100 to the second horse; entrance free; winners, this year, of any race of the value of \$1,500, to earry 7 pounds; of two or more such races, 10 pounds extra; horses not having won this year, a race of the value of \$750, allowed 5 pounds; unidens allowed, if three years oid, 12 pounds; if four years or upward, 25 pounds; one mile and five furionizs. Three starters—Jim Nelson (5, 113, Thayary; Blazes (8, 116, Blaylock); and Drake Carter (3, 108, Spillman). Pools—Drake Carter \$200, Blazes \$75, and Jim Nelson \$25. Books—Drake Carter 1 to 4, Blazes 5 to 2, and Jim Nelson 12 to 1. Jim Nelson took the start. Drake Carter soon passed him and cut the way round to the head of the stretch, when Blazes came forward and led to the stand (five furionizal) on the western turn Drake Carter soon passed him and cut the way round to the head of the stretch, when Blazes came forward and led to the stand (five furionizal) on the western turn Drake Carter soon passed him and cut the way round to the head of the stretch, when Blazes carter spidle \$7.

Third Race—Purse \$300, of which \$50 to the second horse, entrance tree; for two year-olas; those not having won a race of the value of \$1,000, allow

9 50. Fourth Race-Purse \$350, of which \$50 to the second S49 50.

Fourth Race—Purse \$350, of which \$50 to the second horse; entrance tree; the winner to be sold at anction for \$2,000; horses entered to be sold for less, allowed one pound for each \$100 down to \$1,000, and three pounds for each \$200 below \$1,000; one nulle and a fartiong. Seven starters—Colonei sprugue (6, 110, \$1,309, Thayer); Ballast (6, 112, \$1,500, Spillman); Alta B. 4, 10112, \$800, O'Neilli; Hartford (5, 110, \$1,309, McLaughini; Blanton (aged, 101, \$600, Jamison); Caliao (aged, 107, \$1,000, Neal); and Giengarine (4, 105, \$1,200, Blaytock). Pools—Colonel Sprague \$625, Hartford \$150, Ballast and Giengarine each \$70, and field \$955, Books—Colonel Sprague even, Hartford 2 to 1, Ballast and Giengarine 6 to 1, Blanton 12 to 1, Alta B. and Calhao 15 to 1.

After another tedious delay Hartford took the lead at

\$65. Books—Colonel Sprague even, Harriord 2 to 1, Ballast and Glengarine 6 to 1, Blanton 12 to 1, Alia B. and Caliao 15 to 1.

After another tedious delay Hartford took the lead at the grop of the flag, Colonel Sprague being second. Plaishing the furlong at the grand stand, Alta B. swept by in the advance, Hartford next, a neck in front of Caliao third, Colonel Sprague, Glengarine, Ballast and Banton following. On the west-ru turn Caliao passed to like front and heid it to the half-post, Hartfordtook the lead on lower turn, and heid it past the three-quarter post, when Colonel Sprague came forward, took the lead and heid it to the close, winning by a half length, Hartford second, three lengths in front of Ballast third, followed by Bianton, Glengarine, Caliao and Alta B. Time 1534. Mutuals on Colone. Sprague paid \$11 30.

The following are to-morrow's probable starters and betting: First race—Purse \$400, mile, Disturbance, 120 pounds, \$100; Slocum, 102, \$75.

Second Race—Chab Handleup, sweepstakes, 113 miles, Bootjack, 124 pounds, \$50; Beccancer, 105, \$25; Wapskoneta, 103, \$17; Brunswick, 100, \$15; Ada Grenn, 107, \$15; Bonne Bird, 101, \$15; Harty Gimore, 111, \$15; Joe Marray, 110, \$13; Beatman, 110, \$10; All Handa Around, \$6, \$50.

Third Race—Saratoga Stakes, \$ mile, Burton, 110 pounds, \$200; Panique, 110, \$45; Emigrant, 110, \$30; Ascalon, 110, \$20; Loria, 110, \$21; Wedeler, 110, \$20, Fourth Race—3 mile, Bell Boy, 112 pounds, \$25; Fourth Race—3 mile, Bell Bo

RACING AT MONMOUTH PARK.

The six races at Monmouth to-day will bring out such well-known animals as Parole, Monitor, Fair Count, Rica, Bancroft, Little Minch and Renegade, with many others. The fourth race of 13s unics, with Monitor at 123 pounds, Parole at 118, Fair Count at 104, Topsy at 95, Barnumat 88, Startle at 87, and Heel-and-Toeat 85, is of uncommon interest. Judging from Parole's run on Saturday he will make it lively for Monitor, or any other in the race, but some of the light weights may get too far away to be caugut. The two-year-old race promises well, while the Pailsade Stakes, for three-year-olds, with Little Minch, Renegade, Euclid, Gonfalon and Long Knight in, it is not likely to be slow. The catrice for the sixth race, a hurdle race, 12 miles, will be made public to-day. For the other races they are as follows:

FIRST RACE, HANDICAP, ALL AGES, 118 MILES. SECOND RACE, HANDICAP, TWO-YEAR-OLDS, & MILE. Pds 110 Albia 110 Vaccilia 107 Miss Brewster 107 Iolanthe 190 Blue Bell Pds. THIRD RACE, PALISADE STAKES, THREE-YEAR-OLDS SPECIAL WEIGHTS, 116 MILES. Biohm's colt Little Minch, by Glenelg—Goldstone... Withers's colt Renegade, by King Ernest—Revolt. Burger's geiding Euclid, by Glenelg—Nam tiley's gelding Lytton by Sarion—Lizzie Lucas. P. Lorillard's coll Gonfalon, by Gleniyon—Gondola. Perry & Walker's gelding Long Knight, by Longfei Beile Knight. FOURTH RACE, HANDICAP, ALL AGES, 1% MILES. Yrs. Pds aged 123 Barnum. aged 118 Startle. aged 104 Heel and Toe... FIFTH RACE, SELLING, 78 MILE, Red Fox 5 112 Antrim.
Bancroft aged 111 Aurelius.
Hukory Jim aged 109 Quebec.
Constantina 5 104 CROQUET GAMES AT NORWICH.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! NORWICH, Conn., July 30 .- The Norwich Croquet Club, one of the oldest in the country, which has held the National championship gold maliet and bail for ten years and done more than any other organization to develop and maintain interest in the game, will dedicate its new grounds this week with a friendly contest with some of the leading players in the country. Dr. Ira B. Reed, of New-York, permanent holder of one and monthly holder of another medal of his club, and J. W. Johnson, president, and Samuel D. Siedenbach, of the Quaker City Club, of Philadelphia, were here to-day. Mr. Reed won 2 games and lost 1 with Mr. J. M. Brewer, and won 1 and lost 2 with A. W. Dickey. Brewer, and won 1 and lost 2 with A. W. Dickey. Reed finished one game by jumping his second ball over the first to hit the stake. Johnson won a game cach with Brewer, Chapman and Holt, and lost 1 to Dickey. Sindenbach won 1 each with Dickey, Chapman and Brewer and lost none. The visitors will probably play better to-morrow, having learned the ground. The Norwich Club have two new grounds, each forty-five by eighty feet, and smooth. The wickets are a trifle over four inches wide. To-morrow C. G. Shipman, of New-York, who carried off the honors at the New-York tournament in 1880, Charles Botsford, of New-York; C. E. Richards, of Orange Lake, N. Y., and members of the club of New-Ipswich, N. H., are expected.

TRICYCLE BACE IN BOSTON.

Boston, July 30.-The first road race on tricycles in this country took place this morning under the auspices of the Boston Bicycle Club. The members who participated were W. W. Stahl, W. H. Edmunds, Frellon Morris, J. S. Doan and W. B. Everett. Tue cistance was signteen miles, being from Cobb's Tavers in Sharon to the headquarters of the club, No. 53 Usion Park. A medal was won by Stani in 1 hour 30 minutes 50 seconds of time. Medals were won by Edmunds in 1:34, Morris in 1:36 and Dean in 1:38.

A careful reporter wrote last week of a man wan fell from the root of a house and "tajurest house four the seriosly." Usually, when a man drops root a roof he takes a run around the square to restore his circulation, or class he jumps back again.